Advertising Bates. Dally-25 cents a line for ordinary advertising. On editorial page, \$1 per line. First page, \$2.50

eat her indications for to-day are falling and low barometer, increasing easterly or southerly winds, warmer, rainy and stormy weather, partly turning into snow in northern por ions, succeeded by rapidly rising barometer, brisk and high northwest or westerly winds, colder and clearing weather, excepting continued light snows

TUESDAY:::::::::::::::JANUARY 16, 1877. ---

### NO CHARGE.

ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER THE HEADS OF HELP WANTED AND SITU-ATIONS WANTED,

NOT TO EXCEED FOUR LINES IN LENGTH on our THIRD PAGE,

ARE FREE TO ALL If answers fail to come the first time, we invite a second, third or as many repetitions as are neces-sary to secure what you advertise for. We wish the advertisers to feel that they are not impasting on us, but are doing us a favor by using our free columns, as we are determined to make THE REPUBLICAN

THE MEDIUM through which the general public may always have their wants in this respect supplied.
Advertisers should remember that letters directed to INITIALSON LY are not delivered through the post office. If initials are used they should be di-rected to the care of some person, firm or post-office rtisements can be left at our office or sent

The Triumph of Law Over Mob Violence.

Right has triumphed. The results of an honest vote have been secured. The constituted authority, as embodied in the Returning Board of Louisiana, is sustained by the strong arm of Federal power. The President and the bestknown constitutional lawyers recognize and sustain the Packard government, and claim the decision of the Returning Board as final and conclusive. This recognition is a qualified one for the time being, awaiting the action of the legislative branch of the Government, based upon the reports of the Congressional investigating commit-Now the ten thousand armed men who sought to overturn constituted authorities are at bay. Their triumph was ephemeral. Their temporary victory has turned to a horse, foot and dragoon route, and the fabric of bogus government which they reared through mob violence and lawlessness lies wrecked and

scattered at their feet. Forty-eight hours ago the Nicholls faction was stirred with joy and wildly applauded the Conservative attitude of the President. Tod ay they are black with wrath. They saw the glittering prize of State power slip through their ambitious grasp in the twinkling of an eye, and their false and unjust hopes snuffed out by justice, law and supreme authority. They do not like it. Neither do asspiring thieves like to be overtaken while

fleeing with their booty.

The finality and conclusiveness of the decision of the Returning Board of Louisiana, ecording to the forms of law, made the Nicholls movement in New Orleans insurrec tionary the moment it was originated. The President, however, refrained from interference in the matter, hoping that the citizens of Louisiana would respect peace and order until the political difficulties had received consideration at the hands of Congress and a fair settlement of the matter received without the exercise of Federal authority and military power. But in this, as in a thousand other cases, the Democracy, unwilling to submit to the law and facts in the case, instituted revolution and seized the State offices by force.

Right, however, will prevail. In a moment when this insurrectionary faction supposed themselves firmly established they are unexpectedly confronted by Federal power, ical booty which they have stolen by lawless acts and revolutionary proceeding.

Gen. Augur has received his instructions and no man on the continent knows better how to execute orders than this same officer. He is discreet, but firm, and the probabilities are that the bogus Nicholls government knowing his characteristics, will not give him an opportunity to actively employ the troops.

To Nicholls and the other bogus State officers we say, with no compunctions whatever farewell. Your official lives were short and full of trouble. Your official deaths will bring peace to Louisiana.

# Gep. Grant Will Have Peace.

The firm hand of the law is the only powe that can triumph and bring peace out of this chaos of politics. One party, with right, justice and a fairly-won victory, opposed by another party, with naught save a vaulting ambition to grasp the prize of national power as its motive, is the situation to-day. Both parties are powerful; while one is determined and the other desperate.

From this unhappy condition have sprung dangers to the Republic which threaten its destruction. A dual Government is presaged and a general Mexicanization of the United States is prognosticated. The ruffians and mob lovers are shouting with delight, while the rich men and business element are dejected and filled with fear. And yet, amid all these foreboding witnesses, the American people turn with the most implicit confidence to the great soldier President, in whose wisdom and patriotism and firmness they see a pre ventive to the disaster which threatens the material interests of the country.

In the discharge of his sacred trust in these hours of great peril he has only the interests and peace of the nation at heart. He says that whoever is properly declared elected shall be peaceably inaugurated. He has taken every precautionary measure to protect the public buildings and treasure of the United States. He is empowered to declare martial law, if nececessary, to secure that end. He says that only the legally-elected President can be inaugurated in Washington and any one assuming the authority elsewhere will be a usurper, and treated as such by the firm hand of justice and law.

He says that this country needs peace more than anything else, and as long as he is President he has determined to be its conservator. These are the words of a man who has never failed to fulfill his promises to the American people, and his declarations will have an assuring effect upon the whole country. For seventeen years they have trusted Gen. Grant with a confidence never given to any man in American history since the days of

the immortal Washington. He has never failed them, and they gladly trust him now. Views of a Bebel ex-Radical.

It is curious to note the class of person most quoted by the Democracy in their presen dilemma as distinguished authority on the subject of the electoral count and the issues generally appertaining to the situation; and fi is even more strange to observe the particular tone and terms maintained by these oracles in their distribes against the supposed purpose of the Republican party. The class thus appro-priated and employed is composed of the small fraction of the Liberal party which sought its way thither from the Republican lines because it was not satisfactorily honored there, and subsequently groped its way blindly into the camp of the Democracy, prepared to become the Arnolds and Burrs of their advocacy. And among the terrible epithets applied by these revolters to their old co-laborers is the one which, in common with them, they were wont to bear so gracefully when contemptuously used by their present associates. The characterization of the Republican party as "the Radicals" by one of these, ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia, tends strongly to recall the day, not long since, when e was himself too radical for the Radicals, and his notion of an appropriate plank in the Re publican platform was so extreme and advanced in its conceptions of policy that his friends from

tion, protesting that it would carry their see tion against them. In the Chicago convention of 1868 this same Joseph E. Brown was a delegate from Georgia, and escorted Gen. Hawley, the permanen president, to the chair, " amid great cheering for the ex-Governor and Gen. Hawley." In

the North were compelled to object to its adop-

the same convention, as a delegate from Texas, was Hon. George W. Paschal, still fait! ful to his principles, who was a member of that committee, and was ably and energetically seconded by Mr. Brown in carrying the mittee in favor of a resolution declaring for negro suffrage. But when it was called to the attention of the delegates generally most of those from the Northern States deprecated the movement as too radical and precipitate to be with safety adopted at that time. Par-ticularly was this the view of those from Pennsylvania, whose State was one of those to take the initiative in October, and upon whose course was thought to depend the result throughout the Union. They pleaded to be relieved from the burthen of this sentiment, asseverating their solemn conviction that to undertake to carry it would be to lose the State. Under the pressure of this apprehension of the good men who so argued the reso-lution was stricken out, and to the great chagrin and disappointment of Mr. Brown the

anovation of negro suffrage was deferred until the country was brought up to its radical position and the time rife for its adoption. Since that day Mr. Brown, like a number of his brethren of that convention, has fallen away from the principles he then championed, and now sits at the feet of his masters calling those who would not then train in the front with him "Radicals" and other hard names. which while an aggressive member of the Republican party he learned was the pleasure

of those masters to hear applied to that party. Coming now to the present views of this vaunted chieftain of Tilden and the Southern project they are, in comprehensive brevity, while disclaiming any distinct sectional interest, as follows: "We have confidence in the Northern Democracy; we leave them to decide the issue, and we will, during the emergency, stand by them with immovable irmness, be the consequences what they may." Now exeunt Governor Brown. The recorded THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, Washington, D. C. declaration makes the purpose clear. It is

the same sugar-coated pill that was for so

many years prior to the rebellion pressed upon the Northern Democracy as a remedy for threatened ills and as a cover for treasonable devices. The Northern Democracy are not so implicit in their reliance upon Southern good faith as they then were. They have been jilted once, and will not confide any more. The real sentiment here concealed is this: "We will use the Northern Democracy as a cat's-paw to test the heat of the still slumbering embers of revolution, and if, upon any pretext, we can push them on to engage in violence to secure the Presidency for Mr. Tilden, the issue of blood once opened, they will be enlisted for the war, and at the proper time we will strike out for ourselves and snatch from the conflict the independence of the South, and the assured permanancy of the Confederate States as a nation of the world." While professing to be tired of war and all its concomitants, this is the deep laid scheme of the leaders of the united South in this contest, and, if rumor is true, the Northern Democracy have already taken the alarm, and some of their representative men propos to withdraw from the parts assigned them in

## the drams.

The Destructive Ice Gorge. The annihilating sweep of the ice gorge in the Menongahela river has wrought destruction to the amount of about four millions of dollars. Ice gorges within the past three winters seem to have been uncommonly destructive—certainly very threatening. winter for miles the ice was piled high in the Susquehanna and Delaware rivers, and great devastation was expected from it when it was moved out by the freshets. At Port Jervis thousands of dollars were spent in blasting with giant powder the great banks of ice heaped up in the bed of the stream, and which threatened to inundate and sweep away a large settlement. These gorges lay in the river for weeks, and finally, after chilling certain communities with terror and attracting the attention of the major portion of mankind, melted or passed away without doing one tenth the damage that was anticipated. But this season it is quite different. Unexpectedly the mass of ice formed in the Ohio and its branches seemed to become suddenly animated, as it were, and, piling up in great embankments, swept rapidly down the swollen treams, carrying death and destruction in its ourse. To prevent ice gorges is an impossibility, but to be prepared for them is within the power of all.

#### A Lesson to Wah Democrats. The action of the President in the Louisiana

matter is significant. It is a lesson which the agitators of the Democracy should learn at once. To the Wah Democrat is it especially important. It teaches that mob violence is one of the things that General Grant will not tolerate within the jurisdiction of Federal

This will put a very large damper on the Wah draft of Henry Watterson's one hundred thousand unarmed innocents. It will be a warning to rampant sedition and bloody usurpation, which threaten to stalk abroad in our and unless Tilden is made President. As sure as "Freedom shricked when Kosciusko fell." so sure will neace reign in Wash.

ington during the electoral count and the consummation of its fruits. WENDELL PRILLIPS says if Tilden wins it will

e by rum in New York and revolvers in the THE penalty for ducling in Delaware is \$1,000

ne, three months' imprisonment and disqualification from holding office in the State WHIPPING with the rattan is very common

boys are demanding some other style. UNDER a national Democratic administration at this time there would be no recognition of any other than a solid South of Tilden and Hen-

THE GRAVE of Gen. Robert E. Lee is a ridge o eautiful flowers, which are placed there by the chivalry of Virginia day after day the whole year

McELPRESH is no coward. He tells the truth about official gambling. Truth from detectives who associate with gamblers and divide their spoils is a rare thing, however.

MR. FRYE's bill to reorganize the courts in the District of Columbia does not apply to those which are held in the back parlor on a Sunday evening now and then, sometimes very regularly.

Mr. Barner Caulpinio is getting very peculiar and fidgety sgain, which his friends regret He tried to get a bill through the House yester day, which virtually was to make Congress com mander-in-chief of the United States.

WE SUPPOSE that Major Richards could recove that ten dollars from Detective McDevitt on the actionable grounds of false pretenses. Perhaps outside of actual theft, there is nothing so crim

nal as getting money under false pretenses AMERICAN CITIZENS have been dragged into the interior of Mexico and maltreated, and their assailants have not been punished. An Ameri-can protectorate over that country will at least ect our citisens from the destruction of their

DETECTIVE McDEVITT, it seems, did really swindle Major Richards out of that ten-dollar bill which he secured under pretense of carrying out the alleged conspiracy against Mr. Whit-thorne. He spent it for brandy-smashes, cigars and beer lunches.

WHAT THE PROPLE want to know now more than anything else is to whom did the \$8,000 be-long that was sent to Oregon? This question must be answered before the country proceeds with any other-business. Ool. Pelton can answer

it. How long will be keep the country waiting Just as the Hon. Fernando Wood was about to call yesterday through the House upon the President for information respecting the number of troops in the South, he was relieved of the task, by Mr. Hale, who announced that such informan would be given to the House during the pro-

WE ADMIRE the brave, trank way in which Detective McElfresh gave his testimony yesterslay. He told the truth, undoubtedly, about the way detectives gamble and chip-in with the fraternity. Our detective force will have to be reorganised. The safety and respectability of the community depend upon its reorganization in a measure.

THE Committee on the Powers and Privileges of the House, which has been so anxious to dis-cover what the contents of the dispatches sent South by Secretary Chandler were, have their anxiety suppressed in a measure. B. C. McCor-mick held a conversation with the committee yesterday, and told them that he, as secretary to lican National Committee, had no con cealments to make, but was willing to give them all the information they wanted on the subject that might be in his possession, and he did. Still they are not happy. All the while the Democrats are essaying to unearth something questionable in the transactions of the National Comnittee, the infamy of the Oregon affair is be

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION Sonate.

MOPPAY, January 16, 1877.

The Senate was called to order at 12 m. by
President pro tempore Faray, and prayer was
offered by the chaplain.

MILLA, PRITITIONS, Erc.,
were presented and referred as follows:
The CHAIR laid before the Senate a letter from
Major General Schofield, commandant at West
Point, asking that provision be made in the appropriation bill for assignment of an officer to act assistant commissary at the Military Academy at West Point. Committee on Appropriations. Also, transmitting report of the officer detailed to ascertain a suitable route from the Ohio river to tide-water on the Atlantic. Transportation and Routes to the Seaboard.

Also, House bill on widows' dowers in District of Columbia, asking a committee of conference on the disegreeing votes on the bill. So ordered, Also, a letter from Richard C. Palmer, chairman of the Ohio Democratic committee, transmitting a copy of resolutions passed by a convention in Ohio on January 8. Select committee.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a petition of citizens of Lawrence county, Arkansas, asking for cheap telegraphy. Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a petition from the New York Chamber of Commerce asking for a monetary conference for fixing the value of gold and silver dollars. Committee on Finance.

Mr. HAMLIN presented a petition of shipowners in Maine asking for the passage of House bill in relation to the shipping act. Committee on Judic'ary.

Mr. McRill, introduced a resolution from Also, House bill on widows' dowers in District

owners in Maine asking for the passing act. Committee on Judic'ary.

Mr. MURRILL introduced a resolution from the Legislature of Vermont asking for the protection of fish in the States, Printed and laid on the table.

Mr. WRIGHT introduced a petition of citizens of lowa asking for the passage of a bill for the equalization of bounties. Also, memorial from soldiers of lowa claiming that injustice has been done in regard to issuing pensions. Committee on Pensions.

on Pensions.
Mr. WALLACE introduced a petition of citizens of Pittaburg in regard to navigation laws.
Committee on Commerce.
Mr. BSUTWELL introduced a petition of citizens of Massachussetts in relation to the distribution of the Geneva award. Committee on Judi-

clary.

Mr. WALLACE introduced a petition from
ettigens of Pennsylvania, asking for the amica Mr. WALLAGE introduced a petition from citizens of Pennsylvania, asking for the amica-ble settlement of the Presidential complications. Mr. CAMERON, of Wis. introduced a petition of the Sons of Temperance of Wisconsin, praying for the suppression of the liquor traffic. Commit-

of the Sons of Temperance of Wisconsin, praying for the suppression of the liquor traffic. Committee on Finance.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported favorably on the resolution to print five thousand additional copies of the testimony taken before the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Adopted.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on the claim of Samuel A. Lucas. The report was adopted, and the claim rejected.

Mr. PADDOCK introduced a bill authorising the Commissioner of the General Land Office to use the money derived from copies of records made in the office for the employment and pay of additional clerical force. Pablic Lands.

Mr. JOHNSTON called up the resolution calling upon the War Department for information into the case of Wm. H. Ward, for the use of a bullet machine. Passed.

TIME EXTENDED FOR REPAVING THE AVENUE. Mr. INGALLS called up House bill for extending the time for finishing the pavement on Pennsylvania avenue.

Mr. CONKLING recited some of the grievances of property-holders along the Avenue, and some of the somplaints made against the kind of pavement now being laid, and thought something more was necessary than a mere extension of the opportunities for laying the pavement, if the allegations against it were correct.

Mr. INGALLS thought it necessary to pass the bill.

bill.

Mr. SHERMAN said he had been told by an army officer that the cold weather chilled the upper layer of the pavement and caused it to crack; but if it was laid in warm weather no such action would take place. They could not make it perfect if they laid it in cold weather; but if the time was extended and they were permitted to lay it in the warm season it would be one of the most complete and perfect pavements that could be put down.

most complete and perfect pavements that could be put down.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he thought it would be necessary to insert in the bill some clause for the protection of the property-holders. There were complaints about the quality of the pavement, and questions might arise hereafter, and the bondsmen of the contractors might be holden. Some action ought to be taken to insure protection for all parties.

Mr. INGALLS said that all rights in the former hill were accured by this. It was only a bill to ex-

Mr. ANTHONY said there ought to be some provision or saving clause in the bill in relation to damages in case of a poor pavement. Persons who have ruffered or who may suffer should have a legal remedy.

Mr. EDMUN'DS demanded the yeas and nays
on the passage of the bill; which were ordered,
and the question was taken, resulting in the passage of the bill by 21 yeas and 18 nays.

The CHAIR announced as the committee of The CHAIR announced as the committee of conference on the diagreeing votes of the two thouses on the bill relating to widows' dowers in the District of Columbia Messrs. WRIGHT, INCALLS, and STEVENSON.

The morning hour having expired,

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the un-

nished business, being the bill for the relief of Robert Irwin, of Savannah, Ga.

Air. WRIGHT opposed its consideration at the presenttime, when so many Senators were absent, and when at least four members of the Committee on Claims, who had this bill before them, were not in the Senata. The bill involved a very important principle.

on Claims, who had this bill before them, were not in the Senats. The bill involved a very important principle, and one which Congress had repeatedly decided adversely upon, and there was scarcely a precedent for the passage of such a bill as this in such a case.

Mr. STEV ENSON asked if the heirs of the late Senator Douglas were not allowed the same privilege which was asked for in this bill. The bill before the Senate gave Mr. Irwin the right to take his case before the Court of Claims after, it is claimed, the time for such action had passed, and there were, he said, many precedents for such a course.

After further discussion, Mr. WRIGHT moved to postpone till Tueedsy, and called the yeas and nays; which were ordered. Pending the call, Mr. GORDON said he would consent that the bill be laid aside temporarily, if the Senator from Iowa would agree; and it was so ordered.

Mr. WALLACE called up the bill for the relief of the Union Transfer Company of Philadelphia, the Union Transfer Company of Philadelphia, the Union Transfer Company of Baltimore and John R. Graham, of Washington, asking for refunding of internal revenue taxes paid during the war on the express business.

The report on the bill was read, and Mr. SHERMAN opposed the bill on the ground that the express companies named really had no chaim for the repayment of taxes.

On the passage of the bill the yeas and nays

SHERMAN opposed the bull of the express companies named really had no ciaim for the repayment of taxes.

On the passage of the bill the yeas and nays were demanded, and on the vote as to seconding the demand the point was raised that no quorum was present, and the bill was laid aside.

Mr. MAXEY called up the bill for the relief of H. E. Woodhouse & Co., of Georgia, which was nassed.

passed.
Mr. Withers in the chair,
Mr. FERRY, from the Committee on Rules,
submitted a report revising the rules. He yielded
to Mr. Wast to call up the bill for the relief of
Nicholas Wax, Michael Gramary and Moline
Lange, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay them \$400 each for loss on a bond in
1878. Passed. 1863. Passed.

Also, to Mr. ROBERTSON to introduce a bill for the removal of the disabilities of Wade H. Gibbs, of South Carolina. Judiciary.

Also, to Mr. KELLY to call up the bill for the relief of Andrew Williams, of Weakley, Tenn.

Mr. FERRY resumed the floor, when Mr. Mr. FERRY resumed the floor, when Mr. Cockerkel objected to the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Rules.

Mr. WHYTE said that several Senators who had an interest in the revision of the rules, among them Mr. Merrino, who was a member of the Committee on Rules, were absent.

Mr. FERRY said he called up the report with the consent of Mr. Merrino, and he asked that the rules be now considered as in Committee of the Whole, and when they were ready to be reported to the Senators have the report be postponed until the Senators named were present.

The rules were being read, when Mr. SARGENT asked lears to introduce a petition from a large number of leading merchants of San Francisco, who suffered losses by rebel cruisers, asking favorable consideration of the House bill giving relief for such depredations. Judiciary.

Mr. GORDON asked leave to introduce a bill

Judiciary.

Mr. GORDON asked leave to introduce a bill to remove the political disabilities of Henry Miles, of Georgia, and Charles L. Scott, of Ala-

mama, Judiciary.
Mr. GOLD I HWAITE introduced a resolution Mr. GOLD! HWAITE introduced a resolution providing for the construction of a breakwater in the bay and harbor of Mobile. Commerce.

Mr. JONES intooduced a resolution providing that the special commission to consider the silver question have leave to report February 15, instead of January 15, as provided in the bill organizing the commission. Adopted.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY SENATOR WINDO Mr. WINDOM rose to a personal explanation, and had read an article in the Union, charging that he (Mr. Window) was shielding the surveyor general of Washington Territory from charges which had been preferred against him till after the re-election of Mr. Window to the Senate, and charging that Mr. Window was mixed up in the charges against McMicken, the surveyor general.

urveyor general.
Mr. WINDOM said that in seventeen years' Mr. WINDOM said that in seventeen years' service in Congress this was his first personal explanation. He called this morning upon Mr. Bisir, the editor of the Union, and received from him a note saying that the charge which appeared in the Union against Mr. Windom, and made by one H. J. Chapman, would not have appeared if he (the editor) had seen it before its appearance, and that he (the editor) did not believe the charge against Mr. Windom contained in 3std article.

mr. Window said further that last year an effort was made to have General McMicken removed as surveyor general and have Chapman appointed, and failing in this Chapman then filed charges against McMicken in the Interior Department. He (Mr. Window) had the charges v gorously investigated, and General McMicken was completely vindicated. Last Saturday Chapman sent to him (Mr. Window) a lotter setting forth that unomitted by a desire to saye the Reference and the charges of the Reference and the charges of the Reference and the charge of the Reference and the charge of the Reference and the Reference and

y gorously investigated, and General McMicken was completely vindicated. Last Saturday Chapman sent to him (Mr. Wirnow) a lotter setting forth that, prompted by a desire to save the Republican party, he was prompted to demand the immediate removal of General McMicken as surveyor general. If that was not done, and an answer sent to Chapman by 5 o'clock Saturday, he (Chapman) would let loose the dogs of war and publish all he knew against Wirnow, and charge Wirnown with having prostituted his high office to shield McMicken.

Mr. WINDOM said he did not reply; but a friend came to him and told him that the plan was to have the charges appear this morning, and, as the election for Senator took place in Minnesota to motrow, the design was to have them appear at this late hour to prevent him (Mr. Wirnow) from replying to them in season to counteract their influence on the election. To-day Chapman had filed additional charges in the Interior Department, charging that McMicken had paid, and was paying, certain sums to Mr. Wirnow to have him McMicken] retained as surveyor general.

Mr. WINDOM said that, thinking this matter had gone about far enough, he had called upon the grand jury to-day and laid the matter before them, and proposed to give Chapman an opportunity to prove his charges or take the consequences.

He then sent up and had read a latter from Jas, Tilton, civil engileer in Washington Territory, and who, Mr. Wirnow said, was a Democrat, setting forth that he would not believe Chapman under oath, and that his character was such where he was known that no one would pay any attents in to any charges he might make; sai that in Puget Sound, where he had lived, he was known as a man totally devoid of truth and honor.

Mr. WINDOM said that Mr. Jacons, the Dele-

pate from Washington Territory, had told him that that letter was none too strong.

Mr. WINDOM said fayther that the charges were wholly false and unfrue in every particular, but he asked that they be investigated, and moved that a committee of three Democrats be appointed by the Senate to investigate the charges.

appointed by the Senate to investigate charges.

Mr. MORRILL said he thought it entirely unnecessary to appoint such a committee.

Mr. GORDON said he was about to make the same remark, and he did not think there was any one here or throughout the country but would know the charges were false, and it would give to much dignify to such food a spersions for the senate to take any motice of them.

Mr. HABLIN said he fully concurred in that sentiment.

mr. Granders and he relly concurred in that sentiment.

Mr. ORAGGIN said this man Chapman had preferred similar charges against the Governor of Washington Territory when that gentleman's nomination was pending before the Senste, and they had been found to be entirely false and without foundation, and the Committee on Territories, who examined the charges, roamd out unmistakably that Chapman had fied.

Mr. Dawles spoke of the high character of Mr. WINDOM, and said no investigation was necessary. nr. wisbox, and said no investigation was necessary.

Mesers. FERRY and COGKRELL thought the Senate should unanimously reject the motion, and thus show a complete vindication to Mr. Winnow, so far as the Senate was concerned.

The question was taken, and the motion was unanimously rejected.

The consideration of the report on the rules was then resumed, and various slight amendments adopted, as the rules were road in extenso. On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, the Senate, without considering the consideration of the re-

business.

Mr. PADDOCK introduced a bill for changing the times for holding the United States Circuit Court in Nebraska. To Committee on Judiciary. At 40-clock, the Senate went into executive session, and at 4:05 o'clock adjourned. House of Representatives.

his hand, and was about to ask leave to present a tion from the State of Vermont, when The SPEAKER said the first thing in order

was the report of the Sorgeant at Arms, who was, on the sth of January, directed to bring before the bar of the House Wm. Orton, charged with The Sergeant-at-Arms not being just ready to bring in Mr. Orton a number of enrolled bills and some executive communications were laid before the House and referred to committees.

Mr. Orton was then brought in by the Sergeant

Mr. Orton was then brought in by the Sergeantat-Arms.

The SPEAKER, addressing Mr. Orton, asked him what excuse he had to offer for not appearing before a committee of the House, in obedience to its subpoena, and for a failure to produce certain papers called for in a subpoena duces tecum. Mr. Orton said he had an answer in writing, which he would ask to have read by the Clerk. The answer states that at the time he received the subpoena and for some time prior thereto he had been sufering with aliments which would prevent him from taking a long journey. He was advised by his physicians that it would be dangerous for him to travel. He then refers to the fact that shortly after being served with the subpoena he addressed a letter to the Speaker of the House, stating that the papers called for were net in his possession. He also quotes from a letter addressed to Hon. W. R. Monnison, making the same statement, and asking be be excused from compliance with the subpoena, as he had no control of the papers accept as an agent of the Western Union Telegraph Company. He also quotes a subsequent letter addressed to the Speaker, in answer to a second subpoens, in which he says he has not possession of the papers called for. He further calls attend to the fact that most of the dispatches were removed from the receiving and sending stations by order of the executive committee and were destroyed. Although he is predicted that no messages be given up except with the consum of the western Union Telegraph Company he says he has no control over the dispatches, except such as is conferred by the executive committee, and that in the meaning of the Hunt'DN, of Va., offered a resolution referring the maswer and all other papers in the case to the Committee on Judiciary, with directions to report at an early day as possible on the subject-master, and that in the meantime the said Orton shall remain in the custody of the Septenata-Arms.

The regular order was then demanded, and The SPEAKER proceeded to call the State for bills and reso The SPEAKER, addressing Mr. Orton, asked

The resolution was adopted.

The resolution was adopted.

The resolution was adopted.

The resolution was adopted.

The SPEAKER proceeded to call the States for bills and resolutions for reference only, and under this call the following, among other bills, were introduced and referred:

By Mr. FRYE, of Maine: To reorganize the courts of the District of Golumbia.

By Mr. HENDEE of Yet: Joint resolutions of the Legislature of Vermont relative to fisheries in the waters within the jurisdiction of the States and the Dominion of Canada.

Also, joint resolutions of the Legislature for a repeal of the bankrupt law.

By Mr. SELIVE, of Mass.: A bill to ratify an agreement with certain bands of Sioux Indians, and with the Northern Arrapahoe and Chaycenez.

ennes.

By Mr. MAISH, of Pa.: Bill to authorise the
Congressional Printer to bind five hundred copies
of the Surgical History of the Navy from 1960 to

1870.

By Mr. GOODE, of Va.: To amend section 571 of the Revised Statutes to confer Circuit Court jurisdiction upon the United States District Courts for the Eastern district of Virginia.

By Mr. CABELL, of Va.: For relief of William N. McVey, of Alexandria. McVey, of Alexandria. By Mr. FELTON, of Ga.: Making appropria tion of \$100.000 for improvement of the Cosea river from Rome, Ga., to the crossing of the Rome and Seima reilroad in Alabama. By Mr. HARTRIDGE, of Ga.: Making appro-Savannah. Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio: To provide for the count of the electoral vote,
By Mr. NEAL, of Ohio: To incorporate a gasl'ght company for the District of Columbia.
By Mr. ATKINS, of Tenn.: For the improve-

nent of the Tennessee river. By Mr. WILSHIRE, of Ark : Te authorize the United States.

By Mr. WILLIAMS, of Ma.: To improve the harbors of Kenosha and Racine, in Wisconsin.

By Mr. CASWELLI, of Wia.: For the further improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, in Wisconsin.

improvement of the Fox and wisconsin rivers, in Wisconsin.

The morning hour having expired,
The SPEAKER announced that the special order was reports from the Committee on the District of Columbia; but, at Mr. Bucknen's request, it was agreed that the committee should yield to-day, and that they should have the call, with the same rights and privileges, two weeks hence.

Mr. WOOD, of N. Y., moved to suspened the rules and pass a resolution respectfully calling the attention of the President to a resolution adopted on December 8, asking for certain indopted on December 8, asking for certain in-ormation in relation to the disposition of troops in the Southern States, and asking him to reply

to it.

Mr. HALE, of Me., said he had no objection to
the resolution, but it was unnecessary, as he
knew that a reply was being prepared to the resolution, and that it would probably be sent in
this week. Mr. WOOD said that, under the circumstances, Mr. WOOD said that, under the circumstances, he would withdraw the resolution.
Mr. WHITE, of Ky, moved to suspend the rules and pass a preamble and resolution reciting that fears are entertained by a large portion of the American people that their will, as expressed in the late elections, will be defeated, and declaring that the Constitution provides a method of counting the electoral vote, and that say attempt to prejudice or excite the public mind in advance of the performance of that duty is unwise, unparticult and full of danger to our free institutions, and the House deprecates all efforts to excite public passion, and declare it to be the duty of all good citizens to abide by the result as it shall be found under the Constitution of the United States. Adopted.

shall be found under the Constitution of the United States. Adopted.

Mr. COCHEANE. of Pa., moved to suspend the rules and pass a presemble and resolution reciting that the Western Union Telegraph Company, through its officers who have been summoned before committees of the House, have refused to produce certain telegrams called for that under several acts of Congress the said company has had valuable privileges and concessions conferred upon it; and that the Judiciary Committee be directed to inquire if any and what concessions and privileges granted by Congress to said Western Union Telegraph Company are revocable, and if any are revocable to report a bill revoking the same and to repeal the acts of Congress under which said concessions were conferred. Negatived—yeas, 121; nays, 35; two thirds not vetting in the affirmative.

Mr. HATCHER, of Mo., moved to suspend the

mc. vering in the amrimative.

Mr. HATCHER, of Mo., moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill authorising growers and producers of tobacco to sell the same in the leaf, and authorising purchasers to buy the same without the payment of any tax or being subject to any fine. Negatived—yeas, 102; mays, 99; two thirds not voting in the amrimative. to any fine. Negatived—yeas, 162; mays, 99; two thirds not voting in the affirmative.

Mr. CAULFIELD, of Ill., moved to suspend the rules and pass a preamble and bill, reciting that serious apprehensions erist in the minds of the people that the deliberations of their Regresentatives in Congress may be controlled or in some way interfered with by the presence of the army in Washington during the session of Congress; that it is of the utmost importance that all the deliberations of Congress should not only be free from extransous influences, but that no semblance of fear should be permitted to exist in the public mind that Congress is influenced by the army; and therefore enacting that it shall be unlawful for more than one battalion of infantry, of not more than 500 men, one company of cavalry, and one battery of artillery, not exceeding six guns, to be stationed for any purpose whatever during the sessions of Congress within the limits of the District of Columbia. The troops so stationed here be so disposed only to guard and protect the public property. Not more than one company shall be stationed at any particular point, nor shall said troops be drilled in greater numbers than one company at a time; nor shall they be kept within half a mile of the Capitol during a session of Congress: Provided, however, That in a time of war the Congress shall have power to call on the President for such troops as they may deem necessary, and any officer, civil or military, who shall bring together any greater body of troops than as above, or shall issue an order for their maintenence and support, shall be deemed mility maintenence and support, shall be deemed mility mantenence and support, shall be deemed mility mantenence and support, shall be deemed mility mantenence and support, shall be deemed mility

the penalties by which such misdemeanors are purished.

Mr. KASSON, of lows, rose to a question of order, and said that the Constitution of the United States was a rule of the House which the House could not suspend. By the Constitution the President was commander-in-chief of the army, but this bill proposed to make Congress the commarder-in-chief.

The SPEAKER said the gentleman must know that that was not a point of order. He desired also now to condemn the practice of gentlemen riving to points of order and then making specches. KASSON said he made the point in good

faith.

The SPEAKER overralled it.
Mr. WHITE, of Ky., rose to a question of order, and suggested that the bill be referred to Mr. WATTERSON, to be considered in connection with his one hundred thousand unarmed men.

The SPEAKER said that was not a point of order.

The bill was then rejected—year 93, nays 97; two thirds not voting in the affirmative.

The House then, at 2:30 p. m., adjourned. Dust to Dust. PUNERAL OF LUCILLE WESTERN IN BOSTON.
BOSTON, Jan. 15.—The funeral of Lucille Western and her nicce, who died two weeks age, took place at most to-day from Builfinch-street chapet. There was a large attendance, including numerous members of the theoriesal prefession.

The Committee on Powers and Privileges TO TELEGRAMS AENT SOUTH DURING AND APTER THE ELECTION.

APTER THE RESCRION.

The Committee on the Powers, Privileges and Duties of the House of Representatives have removed the injunction of secreey placed upon the testimony of Secretary Chandler taken on Saturday. The testimony related mainly to correspondence between Secretary Chandler as chairman of the National Republican Committee and Governor Steams and others in Florida relating to the election in that State. The examination was conducted by Mr. Field.

The following were smong the questions and answers:

Q on the 8th of November did you community telegraph or letter with any porsons in Flor
A. I cannot answer that question. I should it very likely, but I have no recollection.
Q. To the best of your recollection did you?
I should think that the probability was that I on the should the should be s

That I cannot answer. The new 42s that this wrecking of trains was done by evil-disposed persons to prevent the true returns from being brought in.

Q. Was not that telegram from Stearns after you had sent him two telegrams that same day? A. No, sir: I should say not. My recomber to that the telegram from the same day? A. I do not that the not telegram answer to a telegram from you geath him no telegram newer to a telegram from you geath him a beingram prior to that.

Q. Was not that the telegram from Stearns to you viz: "We cannot carry it for Hayes unless we have the army to onck us and money immediately. Train wrecked, Ku Klux." A. I do not think that that was the telegram.

Q. Will you state that it was not? A. No, sir. I have never seen the telegram from that day to this.

Q. You have no recollection about its contents?

A. (after examining the memorandem quoted by Mr. Field) I will try to find that telegram. It is possible that this was the telegram, but it would not be according to my recollection.

Q. Did you not on the 8th of November, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, telegraph this to Governor Stearns? "We have (blank) votes, and must have Florida, South 'arollus and Louisians by fair means or otherwise. You can have all the money and soldiers you want." A. No, sir; I never sent such t-legram nor the substance of it.

Q. Were any telegrams sent in your name without your knowledge? A. No, sir, except under my direction.

Q. That anybody any authority to use your name in the telegraph office? A. No, sir, except under my direction.

Q. Did you send any of that purport in any way?

A. It is v-ry possible that I may have telegraphed him. I think I either telegraphed or word to him to send a man out to examine returns, and if I sent one at all it was to that purport.

Q. Do you recollect whether you did or not? A. No, sir, I do not.

Q. I had a man out to examine returns, and if I sent one at all it was to that purport.

Q. Do you recollect whether you did or not? A. No, sir, I do not.

Q. Is not his telegram to you about the wrecked train in answer to your telegram about sending out messengers? A. No, sir; I should say net; my re-collection is that the first dispatch was from him. Q. Did you not send a telegram to Gov. Stearns to send out couriers to different parts of Fiorida in relation to the returns? A. I say that that is prob-able; I have no recollection on the subject; I know that I there wrote the telegram that I wanted these polls watched to prevent frauds. Q. The telegram from him was, as you say you think, on the 9th? A. I think it was on the day after the election—on the night of the 8th, I should thuk. Q. After you got the telegram that the train had been wreeked, glid you then telegraph to him to send couriers? A. I cannot answer that; I know that all day on Wednesday the thing looked preting dark; I do not thing that I sent any telegram to

dark: 1 do not think that I sent any detegram to any body.

Q. But if you got this telegram from him that the train was wrecked in going out, do you think that after that you sent a telegram to him to send coarsies? A. I cannot answer that.

Q. Refreshing your recollection as to that, do you not think that you telegraphed to Mr. Stearns on the first day after the election? A. No, str. My recol ection would be that idld not.

Q. Did you not on that day, the day after the election, telegraph to Mr. Stearns that Wm. E. Chandler leaves for Florida to-night on important business? A. I telegraphed that is all probability. I should say, however, that was the second day after the election. They were all verbal? A. He was a member of Did be receive any instructions. A. None

PRIMEER.

Q. He went there to do whatever he saw fit? A.

e went there to exercise his own judgment.

Q. Without any instructions or information? A.

c had no instructions whatever, either written or He had no instructions whatever, either written or oral.

Q. Was anything said to him about money or troops? A. Not that I am aware of.

Q. In your communications with Gov. Stearns did you in any way say or intimate anything about money? A. I think not; I have no recollection of it.

A. I though think in the sanything about troops?

A. I though think in the sanything about troops would be sent to keep the peace, or words to that effect, sent to Taliahassee.

Q. Had you any authority to say the troops would be sent? A. That I decline to answer.

Q. On what ground? A. On the ground that I have no right to divulge anything between the Kx-cutive and a member of his Cabinet.

Q. Had you an interview with the Fresident on the subject of troops?

(Objected to by Mr. Lawrence, and the question withdrawn.)

(Objected to by Mr. Lawrence, and many (Objected to the Archive Department) (Objected to the Executive Department) (Objected to the Company of the Commons of the Archive Department) (Objected to the Common of the Common o Stearns, either to him or from him, was anything said about money? A. I should think not. I have no recollection of it. Q. Did you, after your return to Washington subsequent to the election, telegraph to Governor Stearns that you had seen the President and Secre-lary of War? A. I have no recollection of sending such a telegram. auch a telegram.
Q. Did you not. In a communication to Gov.
Stearms, mention that you had had an interview
with one of those officers? A. I say I have no

recollection of it.

Q. Will you say that you did not? A. I cannot say that I did not, but I have no recollection of having sent such a telegram.

Q. Did you telegraph these words or their substance, viz.: "I have seen the Secretary of War, and am authorized to say to you that you can have all the mency and troops that you want. Let nothing go undone?" A. I never signed any such telegram. Q. Or any telegram containing a part of that? lection ary Chandler was questioned as to his cor-respondence with persons in Louisians, and the following question was put:

Q. Will you produce the telegrams and letters that have passed between you and 60° Kellogg since the election? A. I will if I have them. I have not the slightest objection. There was not anything which I was not ready to show to the newspapers.

anything which I was not ready to show to the newspapers. Be good enough to look for them, and produce them to the committee. The Witness. Certainly Q. In any communications with any officials in Louisians, has anything been said about money or troops? A. I cannot answer that; I do not recol-Part of the best of your recollection, was anything said about either of those subjects? A. No, sir, in ne communication to me. Q. Whether to or from you? A. I should say not. That would be my recollection. I want here to make a remark. A telegram is very much is the paiure of a postal card is the mails, and I never put on the wires anything which I was not willing to see in print the next day.

Mr. Fleid. But you are aware that Congress has found it very difficult to get any of these telegrams? Winness. For the first time.

Mr. Fleid. These postal cards have been in some way or another covered up. Mr. Field. These postal cards have been in some way or another covered up.
Witness. There are, I suppose, seventeen hundred telegraph offices where messages can be taken off seventeen hundred times; and I have never sent a telegraw in my life that I was not willing to see in print the next day.

Q. Did you authorize any telegram in the name of any one else? A. Never that I am aware of.
Q. Did you anotien or were you informed of never the sent of the committee in the name of any body than yourself? A. Governor McCormick sometimes telegraphed in his own I ame as secretary.
Q. With the exception of Gov. McCormick and yourself? A. That is all.

Counting the Vote. WHAT THE JOINT COMMITTEE IS DOING-A SE CRETIVE BODY-BUMORS IN ABUNDANCE, BUT FACTS HARD TO GET AT-SOME OF TEM PROPE

The joint committee on the electoral count, a the members of both the Senate and the Hous committees are evidently debarred by a piedge of secrecy from divulging what goes on in the committee-room. Admissions have, however, been made which leave it settled beyond all reasonable doubt that the Senate committee, after much proposition to refer the matter to a mixed tribunal of the character indicated in Saturday's issue of THE REPUBLICAN. There are vague rumors that Senator Morton opposed to the last moment the proposition to refer the counting of the electoral vote to the arbitration of a mired tribunal, and that he based his objections to doing so on the belief that no body of men specially created for the purpose could be intrusted with so responsible a duty as would be imposed on them in the event of These reports are doubtless based on his ie opposition to Senator Edmunds Sup ie opposition to Senstor Edmunds' Suprem Dourt measure, and have about as much founds Court measure, and have about as much founda-tion as another assertion that his voice was alone raised in the Senate committee-room in support of the view that the President of the Senate was empowered to count the vote. There is no abso-lute certainty that he held such views or that, holding them, he advocated them to the arclu-sion of all propositions for a compromise. Neither is their any ground for arraying the other Re-publican members of the committee against him, as they deap positively that there was any want of harmony on the part of the Republican por-tion of the committee. Of a part with these va-garies is another rumor which was affoat a day or two since that Mesers Conking and Edmunds were setting with Senators Bayard and Thurman, and that to this fusion is due the proposition to submit the count to a mixed tribunal.

The denial of Senators Edmunds and Conkling was hardly necessary to destroy this newspaper correspondent's creation, as common sense tells that there is not the remotest probability of Senator Ransom isolating himself, which this securities if correct would necessitate. was hardly necessary to destroy this newspaper corresponent's creation, as common sense tells that there is not the remotest probability of Senator Ransom isolating himself, which this assumption, if correct, would necessitate. One thing is probable, that definite action will be taken to-day by the joint committee, which will at its meeting vote upon two or three seperate propositions. The first one of these will be to submit the bare question to the Supreme Court for its judgment as to whether the concurrence of both Houses is required to accept as well as to reject the returns of a State; the second to refer the electoral count to a mixed tribunal of the character already indicated, and the last a proposition, having its origin in the House committee and emanating from the Democratic side, which maintains that a vote cannot be accepted and counted as such upon prime facie evidences of cirrectness, but that Congress has the power to go back of all the certificates and decide upon their legality. From what can be gained no proposition will be up for discussion which is rolves leaving the count of the vote to the presiding officer of the Senste. It is worth mentioning that the most sanguine do not entertain much hepe of an agreement being arrived at, the Dem

g that the most sanguine do not entertain muc pe of an agreement being arrived at, the Den rats being less hopeful than the Republicans. Hannah, the wife of Joe, the Esquimaux wh eame to this country with Capt. Hall, died a Groton, Conn., last Sunday. She was one of the party who were rescued from an its floe after Capt. Hall's last expedition. She and her has-band last summer went to Cumberland Sound with the vessel which was sollecting materials. They visited England some years ago and were reserved by Queen Visitoria and entertained in one of the palacos by her sector.

The Late Snow Storm. THE BLOCKED AND MAILS STOPPED-BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 12 .- The late snow storm

BUTTALO, N. Y., Jan. 12.—The late snow storm has so completely blocked the Eastern roads that no live stock has been sent from this point for the Eastern market since Friday. The New York Central Railroad Company will probably not ship before Thursday, in case no further stoutions are experienced by storms, as the built of their stock cars are snowed in on the life-tracks of the road. On the Eric road the shipments will be very light for some few days, on account of a shortage of cars and the heavy condition of the road. At the East Buffalo yards there are 200 cars of cattle, 60 of hogs and 35 of sheep. Western stock generally is arriving from twenty to ern stock generally is arriving from twenty to twenty-four hours behind time and in a bad con-

dition.

Lockrout, N. Y., Jan. 15.—It is reported that six westward-bound railroad trains are on the Central railroad east of this place blockaded by the snow. No trains have arrived here from the East since early Saturday morning. The first train from Buffalo since Saturday arrived here this afternoon. No trains from the West have arrived here since Saturday. The post office here is not receiving or sending out any mails. It is hoped matters will be in a better condition by to-morrow.

"Sardanapalus" in Washington. Mr. Henry C. Jarrett, of the firm of Jarrett &

Palmer, the renowned manager of Booth's thea-tre, New York, is in town, superintending the preparations for the production at the National theatre, on next Monday evening, of Lord Byron's romantic play, "Sardanapalus." The piece, it will be remembered, was first produced in this country as a spectacle at Booth's theatre under the direction of Mr. Charles Calvert, the English ofor, and manager of the Theatre Royal, Manactor, and manager of the Theatre Hoyal, Man-chester, and had a prosperous run of one hundred and thirteen consecutive performances. It is said to have been witnessed by over three hundred thousand people. The outlay at the time of raising the curtain upon the first performance was over \$30,000. It is proposed to give it here next week with all the magnificence that marked its New York offering. New York offering. The dramatic company is a powerful one, and will include Mr. F. C. Bangs a Washington favorite, and Agnes Booth, the, sister-in-law of Edwin Booth. Une of the most charming features of the spectacle is the grand Italian ballet corps of sixty-two excellent artists, led by Mile. Maivina Bartoletti, premiere dan-Italian baliet corps of sixty-two excellent artists, led by Mile. Maivina Bartoletti, premiere danseuse assoluta, of the Grand Opera, Paris, and Signor Ernesto Mascagno, of the San Carlo, Naples. This is the finest terpsichorean organization ever brought to this country, and they are sure to create a furore, Mr. Jarrett declares that in the entire of his long experience as a manager he never undertook an enterprise of such magnitude as the production of this wonderful spectacle. Jarrett & Palmer not only engaged the services of Mr. Calvert to bring the piece out, but also imported the great ballet, and even had the scenery, armor, costumes and general paraphernalis prepared abroad, in order that there should be no question of the accuracy of the sublime picture of the times of the voluptuous monarch, the story of whose romantic ending engaged the smagle pen of Byrón. Mr. Calvert devoted two years to patient researches in the archaeological department of the Sritish Museum, and all his sketches were made from the products of the excavations on the site of Nineveln, made by Geo. Smith, Layard and other British explorers. The pisy is, therefore, calculated not only to amuse, but to instruct. It is an exquisitely written romantic history of a time and a people handed down to us and referred to in the Scriptures. It unfolds at once a period of creation in which luxuriousness, magnificence and the wild and madening influence of love, war, conquest and glorious ruin unite to form a story of singular and exciting human interest. An idea of the grandeur of the spectacle may be gained from the following description of a scene in the third act. At the end of narrow steps stands quaint Assyrian figures, and on a throne at the summit sits Scrdanapalus fanning Myrrha, his favorite Greek slave. Upon the lower steps sit grouped a bevy of lovely damsels, in every attitude in which elegance can add piquancy to voluptuousmess. Presently they plunge into a dance; the revel is still at its height—the stage is brilliant with light, ming quivers over the masses of now cowering revelers. The effect is electrical and most thrilling, conveying an impression that has never been approached in dramatic invention. Over two hundred men, women and children are engaged in the representation. The spectacle will be performed six nights, and at the Saturday matines.

Madame Janauschek. Madame Janauschek began an engagement, which promises to be very successful, in this city last evening. Following so soon after the appearance of Mary Anderson, the public has an oppor-tunity of judging of the comparative merits of the two tragic queens. Janauschek appeared last evening in "Cheeney Wold," in which she especially excels. In the second act, in the meeting between mother and daughter, the famous actress so bore herself that when the curtain dropped her audience idolized her. The performance was in every way a success. "Chesney Wold" will be presented again to-night.

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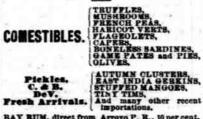
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THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE subscriber has obtained from the Sunteme Court of the District of Columbia letters testamentary on the personal estate of SUSHROD WASHINGTON, late of Washington county, D. C., deceased. All persons having claims against the said decessed are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the Fth day of January next; they may death subscribes by law be excluded from all benefit of the state.
en under my hand this 9th day of January,
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No. 356 A st. n. c., 16 rooms, m. 1.

No. 356 A st. n. c., 16 rooms, m. 1.

125 Ith st northwest, furnished. 19 rooms, m. 1.

125 Ith St. n. w., 16 rooms, m. 1.

126 B street, near 26 southeast, 17 rooms, m. 1.

No. 1225 Ith st. n. w., 11 rooms, m. 1.

125 No. 125 Ith st. n. w., 11 rooms, m. 1.

125 No. 125 Ith st. n. w., 11 rooms, m. 1.

125 No. 125 Ith st. n. w., 11 rooms, m. 1.

125 No. 125 Ith st. n. w., 11 rooms, m. 1.

125 No. 125 Courtecoth st. n. w., 11 rooms, m. 1.

126 Street northwest, over store, 10 rooms, m. 1.

126 Street are thwest, over store, 10 rooms, m. 1.

126 Street are 10 rooms, m. 1.

127 No. 186 Capttol street, 10 rooms, m. 1.

128 Lister tare 1. w., 12 rooms, m. 1.

129 Street northwest, 8 rooms, m. 1.

129 Street n. w., 12 rooms, m. 1.

120 Street st. w., 12 rooms, m. 1.

129 Street n. w., 12 rooms, m. 1.

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No. 24 I street n. w., \$ rooms, m. i...
1350 10th street n. w., corner P street.m.i...
1360 10th street n. w., io rooms, m. l.
New houses, this street, above T. 7 rooms, m. l.,
25 H street n. e., store and dwelling.
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1510 and 1013 Penns, avenue s. e., \$ rooms, m. l.,
150 and 15 K st. R. e., 12 rooms.
No. 50 Eim street, Le Drott Park, 10 rooms, m. l.,
158 Street northwest \$ rooms, m. l.

No. 401 lift st. n. c. 7 rooms.

50 S street, n. w. 5 rooms.

10 S street, n. w. 5 rooms.

10 Sibth street n. w. new brick.

30 Defrees street 9 rooms.

Nos. 1411 and 1417 3d st. n. w. 6 rooms and water. Nos. Hill and Hi7 3d st. n. w. b rooms 1467 T street n. w. 7 rooms, brick. Nos. 6 and 7 Foundry Place. 5 rooms, Boundary and 19th street, 4 rooms. 2016 10th street n. No. 2108 11th st. n. w.

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